Mr. Pience, a bill to ropeal the Military The Broadway Railroad bill was again taken

The pending question being on Mr. Conger's otion to recommit to the Committee on Grievances, Mr. Bristor, moved to amend so as to pro-

ride that the General Railrond act be amended, by making necessary the consent of the Legislature in every case where railways are brought into or through cities.

The debate was continued by Mr. Van

SCHOONHOVEN.
Mr. Cooley urged that the Common Council

Mr. Cooley urged that the Common Council of New York have granted the privilege of building the Froadway Railroad against the wishes of sixty thousand petitioners, and in such a way as to sacrifice a million of dellars. Allusion had been made to the superiority of cour Government over that of despotic countries. But the difference in the case of the citizens of New-York seemed to be, that the people of despotic countries had but one tyrant, while the oppressed people of the city seemed to be harassed by a thousand. Mr. C. denounced, with great earnestness, the course of the New-York Common Council. He concluded by moving the previsions applicable to all the cities. provisions applicable to all the cities.

Mr. Taken had understood that in the cities

nearest New York the necessity for a law regulating the building of railroads by cities was already manifesting itself. He moved to recommit so as to amend by mak-

the till a general one.

The question being about to be taken on the

Mr. Pierce said this was an illustration of the benefit to be derived from deliberation.

Mr. Barcock said, only in one locality in the

Mr. Barcock said, only in one locality in the the State have the corporate authorities attempted to exercise this franchise. There are roads running into said through cities, under power given by the general law. But from New-York alone has the complaint come—only in New-York has the evil arisen.

The debate was continued at great length by Mr. Pirracz, Mr. Tares and Mr. Morgan, and the motion to recommit prevailed as follows:

Avis-Mesurs Babcock, Beach, Beekman, Bennett, Bristol, Clark, Gooley, Huntington, Kirby, McElwain, McMurry, Newcomb, Ois, Pierce, Platt. Smith, Snow, Taber, Van Schoonboven, Ward, Wright—21.

Nois-Mesurs, Bartlett, Conger, Cornell, Davenport, Morgan—5. Morgan—5.
The Select Committee consists of Senators

Bartlett, Taber and Cooley.
Mr. Connect moved to adjourn. Lost—ayes,

And then Mr. TABER, from the Select Committee on the Broadway Railroad bill, reported it as smended under the direction of the Senate, Mr. BARTLETT expressing his opposition to

Mr. CONGER moved to amend the report of the Committee by striking out the enacting clause.

Lost; and the report of the Committee was agreed to,
and the bill passed.

AYES—Measn. Baboock, Beekman, Bennett, Clark, Cooley, Huntington, Kirby, McElwsin, McMurray, Mannoe,
Newcouth, Otis, Platt, Smith, Snow, Taber, Upham, Vanderbilt, Van Schoonhoven, Ward, Wright—21.

Noss—Measn. Bartlett, Bristol, Canger, Davenport,
Morgan, Pierce—6.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill for extending the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State, was read a third time

A debate occurred on the reference of the Governor's Message, which was closed by Mr. WEST, who moved to lay the special order on the table to take up his motion to reconsider the vote on the concurrent resolutions to refer the Governor's Message to a Joint Committee of the two Houses. Agreed to.

Mr. WEST said but few arguments had been

adduced on either side of the question. A plan had already been offered in the Senate as the subject of the ready been effered in the Sonate as the subject of the enlargement, and be doubted not many more would be proposed. There was danger that members would become so wedded to their own measures that harmonious action would be impossible. He thought a specific project, matured and presented by a Joint Committee, would be more likely to be adopted than any plan proposed in either House. He had no feeling ou the subject, further than a desire to promote the public welfare. He would concede much to secure definite action by the Legislature.

Mr. Nosi E thought the simple question of Mr. Noble thought the simple question of reference to a Joint Committee was of itself of but little importance. But the discussion has taken a wide range. He lived in a Canal district—not one in which a mile of Canal was located, but one capecially interested in all our works of public improvement. At first he might have voted for the Joint Committee, but so many extraneous subjects had been dragged forward that the question now assumed a different aspect.

The question of re-considering the vote on a Joint Committee was taken and lost. Ayes 48. Noes 55, as follows:

AYES—Mesers. Alden, Ashley, Beman, Burnet, Burnets.

55, as follows:

AYES—Moores. Alden, Ashley, Bernan, Burnet, Burroughs, Bush, Cary, Case, Chatfield, Clapp, Cook, Dubois, Ellsworth, I N. Ely, J. E. Ely, Emens, Fulton, Glover, Hardin, Hastings, Hayden, Hendec, Hickox, Holley, Holmes, Jackson, Keunedy, Kneeland, Lúttiejohn, Lozier, O'Brien, Oeborn, Payne, Pettengill, Peters, J. Reid, Sessions, R. Smith, Stanford, Stewart, St. John, Srratton, D. B., Taylor, Temple, Wedekind, West, Whitcomb, Wood—48.

Nors-Messrs. Amsbry. Barker. Beckwith, Biauvelt,
Nors-Messrs. Amsbry. Barker. Beckwith, Biauvelt,
Poutor, Bushnell, Champlin, Chamberlin, Grocker, Delart, Finch, Forsyth, Gaie, A. L. Gardiner, Grifford, B. T.
Gülmore, D. Gilmore, Green, Hadley, A. C. Hail, B. Hall,
Henderson, Hibbard, Howes, Hoyle, Ingalls, Kearney,
Loomis, Lounsbury, Malurn, Marsh, Martin, McBurrey,
McLean, Neble, Odoll, O'Keefe, Patterson, Rosers, J. Rose
P. W. Rose, Shaw, C. Smith, L. H. Smith, S. S. Smith
Speaker, Sprague, Streeter, Ten Eyek, Thorne, Van AlsJine, Van Vrfinken, Webb, Weeks, Winans-55.

The Jerry Rescue Trials.

The proceedings consisted of the examination of Henry Hackerman, Benjamin L. Higgins, Franklin E. Hicks, Robert Barret, Sylvester House, for the prosecution. The cross-examination was exreedingly long and severe, the Counsel for the defense endeavoring to impeach the witnesses by drawing from them statements conflicting with those made by

FOURTH DAY Cyrus P. Thompson, Joseph A. Allen, and Jermain W. Loguen were called, which closed the testimony on the part of the defense. Henry W. Shattuck was then called by the Prosecution, after which Mr. Nye proceeded to examine the facts in the case. The crowded state of our columns prevent us from giving more than this mere outline of the case this morning. A dispatch received from Albany yesterday afternoon seys that "Gerritt Smith had closed for the defense, and Mr. Wheaton was now speaking for the prose-

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul's Pioneer gives the following ac-

The St. Paul's Pioneer gives the following account of things thereabouts:

The snow is two feet deep. We have had no rain and our sleighing is abundant. Some of our people are traveling to Traverse dee Sioux and back, either proparing tor opening their claims on the Sioux purchase, or transporting merchandise. A great number of teams are hauling wood into town, some from the region north of town, but more of them from the river bottoms. Wood is worth from \$3 to \$3 50. Some are bringing up merchandise from La Crosse, Wis, about 130 miles slown the river. They get \$2 P cwt. freight.

Many farmers are bringing in produce; having kept it till this time for sake of the highest prices. But they sare probably too late. Prices are falling considerably. Pork in the hog is sold by the load at 8 cents. Flour is slightly on the decline. Oats, which one month ago were worth 60 265c., are now bought cut of sleights at 40 cents. Trade in town has not thus far been so brisk as in seasons past. We know not how to secount for it unless in the fact of the great increase of stores. Still, we think that our stocks will be mostly cleared out before the opening of navigation, which will be the first part of April.

Our Legislature is in session. The friends of Teaperance will propose a hill for another Law, the last having been declided invalid.

St. Paul wears a lively appearance these days, and looks like an old town. Our churches are well attended and we have many private parties and balls. The holidsys were respected with a truly Eastern devotion. Just at this time of the meeting of the Legislature, there is an unusual number of persons in from various points. The scene presented of a sunny winter's day about these limes, in 3d-st, would be interesting to a stranger just set down from the Galena stage. Loosed teams, almost crowd the way, and livery teams driven by fast men, are threading their way among squade of politicisms and lookers—on.

The crowd of people is made up of Americans from the various parts of the States, of Cana

The Dublin Evening Packet of 6th January states that the Magistrates of the Head Office of Police were engaged on the previous day in the premiumary investigation of a charge of a most sections character against the convict Kirwan. We understand that it amounts to murder. An artist named Soyer, who had been on intimate forms with Kirwan, disappeared from Dublin in a most knysterious manner some years ago. His wife has tendered avidence, salculated to criminate this wretched culyrit in his disappearance.

The Corporation of Harvard College a formally announced its election of Prof. James Walker the office of President of that institution. His confirmation by the Board of Overseers may be considered a matter

Preach Spollation Bill.

In the House of Representatives, on Thurs-367, Jan. 20, the House having proceeded to dispose of iness on the Speaker's table. Mr. Walsh raised a stion that the French Spolistion was first in order. The Speaker overruled the point, on the ground that the bill was in the fifth class (or the ninth in order on the Calendar) Mr Walsh appealed from this decision, and the appeal was laid on the table-by a vote of Yeas 91, Nays 80, as follows:

91, Nays 80, as follows;

187 Those who voted Yea are designated thus, Y; Naythus, N; and those who were Absent or did not vote thus, O.

O diverzemble, Ala. Y Floyd, N. Y.

O Adversemble, Ala. Y Floyd, N. Y.

O Adversemble, Ala. Y Floyd, N. Y.

O Alles, C. Mass. O Freeman, Mass. Y Murphy, Ga.

O Alles, C. Mass. O Fuller, H. M. Pa, Warray, N. Y.

Y Allien, W. III. Y Gamble, Pa. Navoton, Ohio.

N Appleton, J. Me. N Gaylord, Ohio, Y Olds, Ohio.

N Appleton, F. Mass. O Gentry, Tonn.

O Ashe, N. C.

O Homer, V. N. Ginnore, Pa. Y Parker, A. Pa.

O Balley, D. J. Geo. O Gendrich, Mass.

N Barverer, Ohio. N Gronn, Ohio. Y Penniens, Mich.

N Barriett, Jr. Y. N Gronn, Ohio.

N Berniett, N Y. O Hamilton, M. O Porter, Me.

O Hisbighaus, Pa. N Harrie, I. G. Tonn N Proc. N. J.

O Biocock, Va. Y Harrie, I. G. Tonn N Proc. N. J.

N Boorte, Md. Y Harrie, N Y. O Richardson, III.

O Honne, N Y. N Harrie, N Y. O Richardson, III.

O Honne, N Y. N Harrie, N Y. N Heiddle, Del. chardson...III., ddle...Del. obbine, Jr..Pa. renten . la. pyr. N. Y.
pokr. N. Y.
own, A. G. Miss.
cucn, G. H. N. J.
cill, N. Y.
currotor, N. Y. ngersoll ... Conn. Appman, Conn.
Lastain, Gac.
burchwell, Tenn.
lark.lows.
Conn. Mass. Mass. Marsicall, E. C., Cal. Martin, N. Y. Massa. Ey.

New-York Branch Mint Bill.

The following is the vote in the House of Representatives, Jan. 26, on the motion of Mr. Gosdonow to lay the Branch Mint bill on the table:

O Fischi, Ind.

O Fisch, Ind.

N Florence, Pa.

Full House, 272, (sztlosave of Speaker.)

Whige in Hairer; Opposition in Roman; Datinctive Free Soilers

SEALL Care. V - Yeas, 21; M - Nays, 29; O - Absent or not

N Miner., VL. Y Wilcox., Miner., VL. Y Wilcox., Mine., IV. Wildrox., No. J. N Moure, H. D., Pa. Y Wildrox., Tenn. Y Morre, J. La. Y Woodward., S. C. N Yate., III. Full House, 222, inclosive of Speaker.)

Popolition in Longer. Discharge.

BY Those who vote Yes are designated thus, Y; Nay thus, N; and those who were Absent or did not vote thus, O.			
N Abererombie Ala.	N Floyd. N. Y.	Y Morrison Pa.	
OAken S. C.	N Francisco Mine	O Marphy Ga.	
VALUE C. Mass	Y Fuller, H. M. Pa.	N Murray N. Y.	
NABen W. III	V Fuller J. D. T. Me.	N Nabers Miss.	
Y ALLES, C. Mess. N Allen, W. III. Y Allteon. Ps.	Y Fuller, J. D. T., Me. Y Gamble Pa.	N Newton . Ohio.	
O Assistant I Ma	N Garriord Ohio,	Michigan Colors	
At desired to It's Manage	N Gaylord Ohio, N Gentry Tenn.	N Olds. Ohio, Y Orz. S. C.	
M A - S C	Y Greenes. Obio.	N Outlane N. C.	
the character are		Par Committee Co. Co.	
Y Adition., Pr. O Appleton, J., Me. N Appleton, W., Mass, N Anis., N. C. Y Averett., Va. N Hobcock., N.Y.	Y Gilmore, IPa,	V Parker, A. Pa, O Parker, S. W. Ind.	
W PROCOCK	Y Gundenour. Me. N Gundrick. Mass.	O Parker, S. W., Ind. O Peaslee, N. H.	
N Hubcock. N.Y. Y Endey, D. J., Ga. O Bayly, T. H., Va.	M rymour text. Misses.	Oreason . N. H.	
O mayry, 1. 11 L	N Gorman Ind.	N Penn. La.	
N Barriett, Jr., Vt. Y Beale., Va.	O Green. Olino, N Grey. Ky.	N Penniman Mich.	
M grantiers, dr V.	N Grey Ny.	O Perkins., N.H. N Phelps., Mo.	
Y Benle Va.	O Grow Pa. O Hall Mo.	N Phelps., Mo.	
Q Bell. Ohio.	O Hall No.		
N Bennett N. Y.	O Hamilton Md.	O Parter Mo.	
Y Budghaus. Pa.	Y Hammond, .Md.		
O Bissell Ill.	O Harper, Ohio.	N Prestan Kg.	
O Hocock., Va. N Rowie., Md.	Y Harris, 1.G Tenn.	N Prestan Ky. N Price N. J. O Reed Me.	
N Rouse Md.	Y Harris, S. W. Ala. N Hart. N. Y. N Hant. S. Y.	O Reed. Me.	
N Bowne. N.Y.	N Hart. N. Y.	N Richardson Il.	
N Howne. N. Y. O Hopd. N. Y.	N Ham. N. Y.	O Ruddle Ded.	
Y Bragg. Als.	N Harra, N. Y. N Harratt, N. Y. N Harran, N. Y.	Y Robbins, Jr. Pa.	
	N Haven N. Y.	Y Robbins, Jr. Pa. N Robie, N. Y.	
N Brenton la.	O Heberd Vt.	N Robinson, Ind.	
N Brenton, 1s. N Briggs, N, Y, N Brown, A.G. Miss. O Brown, A.G. Miss. O Brown, A. W. J.	Y Hendricks Ind.	Y Ross. Pa	
N Brooks N. Y.	O Henn. lowa.	N Russell . N. Y. O Subine . Mass.	
N Brown, A.G. Miss.	N Hibbard, N H.	O Schine Mass.	
O Brown G. H. N. J.	Y HallyerGa. Y HolladayVa.	M. Sackett N. V.	
Olinell, N.Y.	Y Hollader Va	N Sackett . N. Y. Y Savage . Tenn.	
N Russman, N. V.	N Horsfood N.Y.	N Scher merhorn . N.Y.	
N Burryers N. Y. O Burt S. C.	N Houston Ale	M Schooleraft N. Y.	
Y Bushy . Ohio.	M Howard Texas.	M Schoon maker N. Y.	
O Cabell, Fla.	Y Hour, J. W. Pa.	O Scudder, Mann.	
O Cabell., Fla. Y Cable., Ohio,	Y House, T. M. Pa.	O Scudder Mass. O Scurry Texas.	
N Culdwell N. C.	Y Holladay Va. N Horarford. N. Y. N Horarton Ala. N Howard Texas. Y Hower, J. W. Ps. Y Howe, T. M. Ps. N How, Jr., N. Y. O Hunder Ohio.	N Seymour, D.L., N.Y.	
V Committed L. D	O Hunter Ohio.	M Seymour G.S. Com.	
M Campball, T. Ill.	N Ingersoll Conn.	Y Skelton, N. J.	
N Campbell, T., Ill. O Cartier, Ohio, O Caskie., Va.	Y Hone, T. M. Pa. N How, Jr. N. Y. O Hunter . Ohio, N Ingersoll . Conn. N Ives . N. Y.	Y Skeltow, N. J. N Smart. Me.	
O Cartie Va	Y Jackson Ga.	N Smith Ala.	
V Claudier Pa	Y Jackson Ga. N Jenkins N. Y.	N Smith. Als. N Snow . N. Y.	
Y Chandler Pa. N Chopman Conn	Y Johnson, A Teun	N Standy, N. C. Y Stanton, B., Ohio, N Stanton, F. P., Tenn.	
N Chapman Coun		V Stanton B. Ohio.	
N Chastan . Ga. N Churchwell . Tenn.	Y Johnson Inc. Ohio	Y Stanton, B., Ohio, N Stanton, F. P., Tenn, LN Stanton, R.H., Ky. N Stevens, A. P., N. Y., N Nephens, Ga.	
M. Churchwell, I with,	O Johnson D M. Avi	M Stanton B H Ke	
N Clark Iown.	O Judiner, B. W. All	Marianon, territoria	
N Clemens. Vs.	Notiones, D. I. S. I.	M Stevens, A. P N. L.	
O Cleveland Conn.	Y Jones, O. W Tenn	N Stephens. Ga. O Stepens, T. Ps. O Stone. Ky.	
O Clingmorn. N. C.	Y Jones, J. G., Pa. N King, G. G., R. L.	O Stellene, T., Pa.	
N Celift, W. Ale.	N King, G. G., R. L.	O Stone Ry.	
O Clingman. N. C. N Celth, W. Ala. Y Colcock. S. C. N Conger. Mich.	N King, P. N. Y. O Kuhise. Pa.	YSt. Martin. La.	
N Conger Mich.	O Kuhm Pa.	Y Stratton, N. J.	
O Cottman Md.	Y Kurts, Ta.	O Mrsther Va.	
O Cottman . Md. O Cullem . Tenn. Y Curtis Pa.	N Landry La. Y Letcher Va.	O Mrother Va. N Stuart . Mich.	
Y Curtis Pa.	V Letcher Va.	N Sutherland N. Y.	
O Daniel., N. C. N Durby . Mo.	N Little Mass.	N Sweetser, Ohio,	
N Durby Mo.	PULCCASSET- LEG.	N Taylor Ohio.	
	O Mace., Ind.	N Thurston. R. L.	
Y Davis, J. G., Ind.	V Many Mass.	Y Thembe. Gu.	
Y Davis, J. G., Ind. Y Dawson., Pa. N Denn., N. Y.	O Marshall, E.C., Cal N Martin., N. Y.	Y Townshead Ohio.	
N Dean, N. Y.	N Martin N. Y.	Y Tuck. N. H.	
	Y Mason Kr.	Y Venable. N. C.	
O Distor. Ohio.	O McCorkle Cal.	N Waltridge N. Y.	
O Backery, N. C.	O McDonald Me.	V Wallace S. C.	
O Bookery, N. C. Y Doty., Wis.	Y McLaushan Pa.	Y Wank., Md. N Ward., Ky.	
Y Duncan Mans.	Y McMullen Va.	N Ward Kr.	
V Phonlana Ind	Y McNair. Pa.	O Washing A. Mr.	
Y Donlam Ind.	OMcQueen, S. C.	O Washing, Jr. Me.	
O Della Trick	O McQueen. S. C. N Mencham. Vt.	M Welch (Ohio.)	
Y Kastman Wis.	O Manda Va	N Water N V	
N Edgerton., Olug.	O Mende Va. O Miller Mo.	N Wette, N. Y. O White, A. Kr.	
Y Edmundson Va.	O Miller Mo.	V Walle, A. R.J.	
	Y Milleon Va. N Miner Vt.	T. B'AHC, AHE AM.	
O Kining Ky.	N Miner VL	N Wilcox. Miss.	
Y Faminer Ya.	N Molony Ill.	Y Wildrick N. J.	
Y.Foy. Mass.	N Moleny Ill. Y Moore, H. D. Pa.	Y Williams Tenn.	
Y Foy., Mass. Y Ficklin., Ill.	Y Moore, J., La.	Y Woodward S. C.	
O Fitch. Ind.	Y Marchead N. C.	O Fates 1%.	
Y Florence. Pa.	232 members with	hout the Speaker.	
The state of the same of the s	Automorphism and the second		

Whigs in Italies: Opposition in Roman; Distinctive Free Sailers in Small Care. Y-Year, 78; N-Nays, 96; O-Absent of not Voting, 68.

The following is the vote on refusing to order the bill to a third reading, Mr. Briggs changing his vote to the negative side to enable him to move a reconsidera-

Those who voted Yea are designated thus, Y; Nay thus, N; and those who were Absent or did not vote thus, O.			
Y Abercrombie. Ala.	Y Flord N.Y.	N Morrison Pa.	
OALen.S.C.	Y Freeman. Miss. N Fuller, H. M. Pa. N Fuller, T.J. D. Ma.	N Murphy Ga.	
N ALLEN, C Mate.	N Fuller, H. M. Pa.	Y Murray. N.Y.	
NALLEN, C., Mars. Y.Allun, W., III.	N Fuller, T.J.D No.	Y Murray N.Y. Y Nabecs Miss.	
N. A. Cherry, . Ph.	Pe teamble. Fa.	N Nesoten Ohio.	
O Appleton, J. Me.	Y Gaylord Ohio.	Y Olds. Ohio.	
Y Sprieton, W . Mase.	Y Gentry Tenn.	NOrrS.C.	
Y Ashe. N.C.	N GilmorePa.	N OutlawN.C. N Parker, APa.	
N Averett Va. Y Babcock N. Y	N Gaudenau Ma	O Parier, S. W. Ind.	
O Builey, D. J., Geo.	N Goodenow Mn. Y Goodrick . Mass.	O Peasice N.H.	
O Bailey, D. J., Geo. O Bayly, T. H., Va.	Y Gorman, .Ind.	Y PennLa.	
Y Barrere Ohio.	O Green. Ohio.	V Personne W. J.	
V Bartiett, Jr Vt. N Heale Va.	V Gren Xv	O Perkins N. H. Y Phelps Mo.	
N HealeVa.	OGrowPa. Y HallMo.	O Polk. Tenn.	
O Bell., Ohio. Y Bennett . N.Y.	O Hamilton., Md.	N Parter Ma	
O Billichaus. Pa.	N Hammond Md.	N Porter Me. N Powell Va.	
O Bissell., 11. O Bocock., Va. Y Bowie., Md.	N Harner Ohio	Y Preston Ky.	
O BocockVa.	N Harris, I. G., Tenn.	O Price N.J.	
Y Bowie Md.	WHartin S. W. Ala.	N Reed Me.	
Y Besenc. N.Y. O Band. N.Y.	Y Hart. N. I.	Y Richardson, Ill.	
O Bege N. I.	Y Hanes S.Y.	Y RiddleDel.	
N BraggAla.	Y Harcall N.Y.	N Robbins, Jr. Ps.	
O Breckenridge Ky.	V Haven. N.Y. O Hebard. Vt.	Y RobieN. T.	
Y Brenton la. N Brigge N.Y.	N Hendricks Ind.	V Robinson Ind. N Ross Pa.	
Y Brooks N.Y.	Y Henn. Iowa.	Y Russell. N.Y.	
V Brown, A. G. Miss.	Y Hibbard. N.H.	O Subine Mars.	
O Brown, G. H. N.J.	N Hillyer Ga.	Y Sackett N.Y.	
O Brosen, G.H. N.J.	N Holladay Va.	N. Savage Tenn.	
V Burrout N.Y.	Y Horaford N.Y.	Y Nober merhana. N. Y	
O Burt. S.C.	O Houston , Ala.	Y Schooleruft N. Y.	
N Bushy. Ohio.	Y Howard Texas.	Y Schooleraft. N.Y. Y Schoonmaker. N.Y.	
O Cabell. Fla.	Y Howard. Texas. N House, J. W. Pa. N House, T. M. Pa.	O Scarry Teras.	
N CableOhio.	N Hove, T. M. Pt. Y How. Jr. X.Y.	O Scurry Tesas.	
Y Caidhpell N.C.	O. Hwater . Ohio.	Y Seymour, D. L., N.Y. Y Seymour, O.S., Coan.	
N Campbell, L. D. O. Y Campbell, T. Ill.	Y Ingervoll Conn.	N Skelton. N.J.	
O Cartter, Ohio.	Y Ives. N.Y.	Y Smart Me.	
O Cartter. Ohio. O Cashie Va.	N Jackson Ga.	Y SmithAla.	
N Chandler Pa.	V Jenkins N.Y.	Y Suow N. T.	
Y Chepinan Conn.	N Johnson, A., Teon.	O.Stenly, N.C.	
N Chastain. Geo.	N.Johnson, Jas. Ga. N.Johnson, Jao. Ohio.	N Stanton, S. Ohio. Y Stanton, F. P. Teun	
N Churchwell, Tenn.	N Johnson Jao Ohio.	Y Stanton, F. P. Tenn.	
N Clemens. Va.	Y Johnson, R. W. Ark Y Jones, D. T., N.Y. N Jones, W.G., Tenn. N Jones, J. G., Pa.	Y Stanton, R. H., Ky. Y Stephens, A. P., N.Y.	
O Cleveland Conn.	M Jones W G. Torre	V Stephens & H. C.	
N Chagman N.C.	N Jones J G Pa	V Stephens, A. H., Ga. O Stevens, T., Pa.	
V Cohb Ala	Y King, G. G. B.L. Y King, P. N.Y. O Kulau. Pa.	O Stone . K v.	
N Colcock S.C.	Y King, P. N.Y.	NSt. Martin. La.	
Y Conger Mich.	O Kulm. Pa.	N Stratton N.I.	
N Colcock S.C. Y Conger Mich. O Collinan M. O Ciclian Tena	PAULTEFA	O Strother Va.	
	N Landry La. N Letcher Vz.	Y STREET, MICH.	
O Daniel. N.C.	Y Little Mara	Y Sutherland N.Y. Y Sweetser Obio.	
O Daniel. N.C. Y Derby. Mc. O Darie, G. T. Mara	Y Lockhart. Ind.	Y Tapier. Oho.	
O Davis, G. T. Mara	O Mace Ind.	Y Tapler Oh o. Y Thurston F.L.	
O Davis, J. O 156.	N MANN. MILER.	N ThembeGs.	
N Duwson. Pa. V Denn. N.Y.	M Marshall, E.C., Cal.	N Townshend Ohis.	
Y Denn S. I.	Y Martin. N.Y.	N Tocs. N.H.	
N Diamick. Pe.	N Maron Ky.	N VenableN.C.	
O Dieney Ohio.	O McCorkie Cul. O McDonald Ms. N McLaustan Ps. N McMullen Va. N McNair Fu.	Y Waibridge., N.Y. N Wallace., S.C.	
N Duckery. N.C. Y Duty., Win.	N.McLaushan, .Ps.	N Walsh Md	
N Dienera. Mass.	N McMullen. Va.	Y Ward, Kr.	
N Dunham Ind.	N McNar Fa.	O Washburn, Jr. Me.	
N Dunham. Ind.	O McQuen. S.C. Y Monchem. VV.	N Watkins Tenn.	
N Eastman, Wis.	Y Monches VY.	N Watsh., Md. Y Ward., Kr. O Washburn, Jr., Me. N Watkins., Tenn. N Watkins., Tenn.	
O Edgerton . Ohio. N Edmundson . Va.	O Moredo. Va.		
N Edmundson Va.	M Millern P.	O White, A. Ky.	
O Evans Md. O Ewing Ky.	V Miner V	V.Wilson Miss	
M Possilines Va	O Mende. Va. O Miller. M. N Miller. Va. Y Miner. Vz. Y Molony. Ill.	N Wildrick N.J.	
N Fuy Mass.	N Moore, H. D. Pa.	N Williams Tres.	
N Fuy. Mass. N Ficklin. III.	N Moore, J. La	O White, Alex. Ale. Y Wilcox. Miss. N Wildrick. N.J. N Wildrick. Tess. N Woodward. S.C.	

FLORIDA

More about Wrecks and Wrecking Business -Billy Bowlegs-Ship Cayene, &cc.

KEV WEST, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1853. Since the date of my last letter, there have been three additional wreeks upon the Florida Reefs; making the whole number of wrecks, since the advent of the present year, eight-the num ber, size of the vessels and value of the carroes being unprecedented upon this coast, within any previous pe

British brig Cambraces, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, with a cargo of 600 bales of cotton, corn

Ship Nathaniel Kimball, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, with 2,400 bales of cotton -masts cut a way and the ship bilged.

Ship Lucy, of Liverpool, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, with 3,200 bales of cotton, making the total number of bales of cotton wrecked, since the 1st

The salvage upon these eight vessels will exseed \$50,000, and the expenses a still larger sum, giving an unprecedented impetus to the business of thi Island City, and impressing upon the faces of its mixed

population, expressions of joy and gladness. We naturally associate with wrecks, high winds, protracted storms and terrific thunder gusts. and one would naturally infer that these wrecker could say, with peculiar significancy, that "It's an ill wind that blows no one any good," but the wrecks upon this coast more frequently occur in fair weather, the oceanic current and eddies imperceptibly drifting the vessels off their course, and upon the shouls and reefs, which extend from Cape Florida to the Tortugas Keys, a distance of 160 miles. And another reason why the wrecks happen more frequently in fair weather is, that many of them are premeditated and intentional and there is little danger to life and property in drifting upon shoals or reefs in fair weather; of course a dishenest captain would designedly wreck his vessel only when the cargo could be saved and he could obtain his share of the spoils by arrangements with the wreckers and commission merchants for a division of the salvage and commissions.

Last year there were but 22 weeks upon this coast and the total amount of salvages and expenses \$162,700. In 1849 they were \$219,160; and during the eight years previous to the present, the aggregate amount was \$1,434,584. You will thus see that the prospects of the present year, to the wreckers, are unusually flattering-eight wrecks in 20 days, and the salvages and expenses at least \$100,000.

This is known to be a dangerous coast, not especially, on account of its shoals and reefs, but particularly on secount of the oceanic currents—the Gulf-stream. The immensely valuable exports from, and imports to the States of Florida, Alabema, Mississippi, Louisians, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Texas and others, pass within a few miles of these shoals and reefs, and the Government has built Light Houses, and erected a series of signals upon the most dangerous reefs for the protection of this commerce. Additional light houses are building, and the signals and beacons increasing, although Capt. Rollins, of the steamer Isabel has passed along these reels four times monthly during the last four years, without accident.

I stated in my last letter that a large portion of the wrecks upon this coast was premeditated and intentional: that, although the wreckingbusiness was popularly regarded as quasi piracy, yet, that a fractional portion, only, of the odium was justly chargeable to the creckers: that the captains of the wrecked vessels and the wrecking merchants or consignees, individually and collectively, were generally the guilty parties Every captain has the selection of the consignes of the wrecked cargo; and every captain, who frequents this coast, knows that he can sell the consignment for, from \$500 to \$5,000, according to its value. The consignor makes from \$5,000 to \$10,000 upon a cargo worth \$100,000, giving him a large margin for negotiating with the captain for the consignment. A wrecking-merchant is one who has a dock, ware-

rine goods for repairing, furnishing and supplying ves-sels and their crews; and some of these merchants are owners, in whole or in part, of nearly all the wreckingressels of the port. They select the captains, and sup-ply the vessels with provisions, &c., and the captains are generally furnished with ample means and full power to negotiate with, and buy from the captain of every wrecked vessel he boards, the consignment of the control of that the merchant is, generally, the largest model in the salvage, as owner of the wreckingvessels,-interested in obtaining the largest award of salvage possible,-and is, at the same time, the coneignee of the owners of the cargo, receiving large commissions, upon the supposition that he labors for their benefit and protects their interest from unjust and ex-

house and often a large and general assortment of ina-

orbitant salvage and expenses. Thus you perceive this wrecking business-all tendir cause fraudulent, collusive and intentional wrecks-to seduce men from the strict observance of honesty and fair dealing in their business relations, and resulting in making this wrecking-business, quasi piracy, and its collateral branches dishonest and fraudulent. For several days past, the Auctioneer's bell has called the people together, to attend the sales of the damaged goods of the wrecked cargoes—dry goods and grocer-ies, drugs and medicines, boots and shoes, hardware, cotton-gins, turning-lathes, planing-machines, books,

furniture, plano-fortes, &c. The sales were well at-tended, and very many articles sold for more than the original cost, while others at great bargains—six cottongins sold for \$80 each, worth about \$250, I suppose, and two piano-fortes sold for \$117 and \$201, worth from \$200 to \$250, originally—they were but slightly damaged. In a few days we shall have a large sale of

The Small Pox is rapidly disappearing at Havens, and vessels are now permitted to enter our

harbor without being quarantined. "Billy Bowlegs" agreement to leave Flor-ids, has not been sanctioned by his tribe-they say that it is their land by birth-right, and that they intend to live and die upon it. This determination, it is said, is the result of the controlling induence of Billy Bow-legs' sister. Although BILLY is the rightful and acknowledged CHIZF, it is his sister's children and not his own, who are the heirs apparent—hence the superior influence of the MOTHER of the rising Chief, over her reign-

ing brother whose glory is departing. The U. S. ship Cayene left here the 19th, after a visit of ten days. Her crew, as usual, were sent ashore in squads of twenty five at a time, "to have a drunk;" and our quiet town was disturbed by drunken broils and "bleody fights." Several sailors and marines were non sunt incenti, when the ship left.

Seminole Indians—Peninsular Survey.

Cerrespondence of the N. O. Deta

Since my letter to you, in which I gave you a short sketch of Billy Bewiegs, the Seminole chief, some important changes have taken place concerning him and his troublesome tribe. Gen. Blake, who was very sanguine of success as regarded their removal, has been suddenly disappointed by a notice from Billy, saying that circumstances will prevent him from complying with the agreement, not made by himself, (for he says he was drunk most of the time North,) but the agreement made by Abraham, the negro prophet and interpreter. Thus things are at a stand. The Indians have sil disappeared, and there are various rumors as to what course they intend to pursue, the general belief being that they will remain quiet until moissted. The inhabitants seem bent upon hostilities, and accounts sent in of murders and confingrations, wholly unfounded, are some of the means employed to bring them about. The whole transaction has been nothing but a series of blunders.

It seems strange the removal of the Indians in Florida should have been give to totally incompetent persons, who were not half as well posted up in Indian sfairs as many officers in the army who are known to themspeak their own language—understand their manners and customs—and who would receive no compensation over their mere expenses. Capt. Caser, of the army, a most estimable gentlemen, who is now staying at Tamps, had the management of the business previous to the Government's appointing special agents; and, it is said by many, secunisted with the Indians, that he had nearly seconsplained their removal had been made a mere matter of speculation, and it would be singular, indeed, if a Chief, possessed of as much cunning as is stributed to him would allow his tribe to be bought of at so much per head, with a profit of some two or three hundred thousand dollars to the speculation, and it would be aingular, indeed, if a Chief, possessed of as much cunning as is stributed to him would allow his tribe to

Capt Graham and suite are at Tampa, and are making preparations, previous to the commencement of the sar-vey of the contemplated ship canal across the Peninsuls of Florida. Twenty years ago, a survey was made, by equally as competent officers, and it was found to be im-practicable, for it was ascertained that there was no water at the summit level—consequently, the canal would have to be dug to such a depth that the ex-presses would be to encrement. The Government is

would have to be dug to such a depth that has de-penses would be too enormous. The Government is perfectly aware of these facts, and still persists in the present survey. The people of Florida are well sware of the absurdity of the scheme, and know perfectly well that the money was only approprised that Florida night have her mite from the annual expenditures of the Tressury. Yours, &c.,

Rum in New-Jersey-Great Mass Meeting ag Trenton-Presentation of Pitcher, to Neal Dow-Mammoth Petition.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 27, 1853. The State of New-Jersey has been described by some politician as a cider-barrel, tapped at both ends by New-York and Philadelphia. Our State has been famous for its good cider, and the lively figure by which the politician has represented us is not far from the truth in one respect, although in another respect it fails most decidedly. Figuratively, New York and Phile delphia have tapped New-Jersey even as two greedy cider topers might be supposed to tap a cider barrel at both ends. They have drawn some cider from our good State, but the day of final reckoning will show that they have drawn more stoop than ciler. The vile mixtures and adulterated liquors which have come into this State from New-York alone, to my knowledge, have manufactured half a hundred confirmed drankards in one single township of not more than three thousand inhabitants. And in that township some graves could be pointed out to ettest that New-York liquors, vended by New-Jersey rumsellers, have shed much blood. And if that be the record of our town-ship, what shall we say of the State at large, and cepecially its great towns, with their numberless groggerum, is truly an Augean stable, and how is it to be cleaned? Of course we have multitudes of the good old-fashioned people who tell you the way, is to appoint rumguzziers to our judgeships and our execu tive offices, such as sheriffs, and constables, and justices. There was more truth than wit in the reply which a fery little fellow made one night to a certain as sociate Judge, who was trying to arrest, or, at least, to moderate the fanaticism which would pass a Maine Law in New Jersey. The Judge asked, "If our present laws were not stringent enough, and if people violated the laws, why they were not dealt with! Where are your interes and constables to bring such transpressors to jus-ce, "&c. The fiery little man sprung up, and in sub-stance said: "Good laws, indeed! Justice, indeed! When we, we get the miscreants before the Court, the justices acquit them! We can't have justice till we get judges said don't own taverns!" A good shot at a tavern owner discoursing proprieties to Temperance men."

The Temperance question is producing great agitation the temperance question is producing great agrav-origus. It has played the mischief with old politi-anizations, and has unsettled many voters. O sent Legislature is not supposed to be very friendly present Legislature is not supposed to be very friendly to more stringent measures than the present statutes allow, but the fire has been burning right bravely, and it is hoped that the demonstrations of the present week has proved to this elective body that a very large and re-spectable part of their constituents do abhor ab ima pre-tors, from the bottom of their souls the rum traffic, and most heartily do pray for a speedy riddance of the curse. The petitions may not now be granted, but the effect in chapting public opinion for future conflicts will not be lost. Our great mass meeting will not be in vain. Of this I must write.

in chapting public opinion for future conflicts will not be lost. Our great mass meeting will not be in vain. Of this I must write.

In Trenton resides that most worthy and efficient worker in this cause, Rev. Ledyard Cuyler. He has stood firm as a rock, sad has been a host in himself. Sincere beyond cavil, and carnest according to deep convictions, he has cast himself heartily into this contest. The effect is seen in his own town, where he and his trusty helpers not a few, have ferretted out groageries and drinking holes, and brought their keepers before the court over which Stacy G. Potts presides, a terror to these hard shelled evil doors. The effect is most aslutary. A Maine law in the hands of such men would make Trenton a safe place for legislator and constituent to visit, which can hardly be said at present.

All over the State there are found trusty men laboring with all their might for the good time coming.

For some weeks past the Temperance men have proposed to inundate, submerge and saturate the honorable Legislature with petitions in favor of a prohibitory law. Nor would they send in a quiet way by mail, but by a numerous delegation who might discuss the wants of our population and beg personally for the redress of our greatest wrongs. This intention has been carried out the present week. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New-Jersey, met on Wednesday, and was latelf a mass meeting. It is the first time the writer has met with this body, and I will say I do not think our State could easily turn out a more respectable body of men, evidently from the very parts of society best cal-

was likeli a mass meeting. It is to a first mained december has met with this body, and I will say I do not think our State could easily turn out a more respectable body of men, evidently from the very parts of society best calculated to take just views of an evil which is as much indebted to the pality fashions of the rich as it is to the pality appetites of the poor for its power.

In the afternoon Rev. Theo. I. Cayler, P. G. W. P., presented to the Grand Division that marked man Neal Dow. The Grand Worthy Patriarch addressed a welcome to Mr. Dow, and he responded in a few graceful words. The reception was warm, and the applause turnulmous and hearty.

At hight the presentation of a pitcher to Neal Dow took place in the Green at Methodist Church, admissions being made by tickets, at two shillings each. The house was jammed to its utmost capacity. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor of the church, and then Dr. Charles Jewett, of Massachusetts, opened the evening's campaign by one of his happiest efforts. The train of thought was admirable. Every great reformation, he said, has three stages. The first is the discovery and

cempaign by one of his happiest efforts. The train of thought was admirable. Every great reformation, he said, has three stages. The first is the discovery and elucidation of the principles at the bottom of the rotorm. The second is the diffusion of these principles by argument, in order to indectripate the minds of those who are to be the chief instruments in the reform. The third is the age of condict, the application of the principles to the actual business of life. It is the salpare stage. It would be impossible to give in short space the volume of wit and logic which burst from this speech like new wine from the press. The audience was kept in a constant state of gratification.

The pitcher was then brought forward and presented by Rev. Mr. Cuyler, in a few remarks of welcome to the distinguished guest, warmly commending his discovery, and pointing to him as one who would be loved all over this country for the law which he penned. Mr. C.'s remarks were to the point and happy.

Mr. Dow responded. How beautifully hespeaks; how clean he turns his swath, how boldly he advances! Who would think that man to be the author of the boldestin novation on the hoary fashions of our day? His smile, pleasant as a woman's; his voice not at all llon-like, rather it is very flut-like? Who would take this man to be the great iconoclast, Neal Dow? But then, when he speaks, his neat statements are arguments, and his whole speech is bound together by strong logic. But to me, seeing him for the first time, this was not the great thing to notice. I was struck with the deep, passionate, all absorbing intensity of purpose which breathed in these gentle tones. I had not heard him five minutes before I knew he had the "Woo is me if I preach not this Gospel' banging like a drawn sword over his head. He will not utter half a dozen sentences before you will be as sure as you live, that Neal Dow is not speaking, like a Congressman, merely to speak, but that he is intensely in carnest. Such clear, logical statement, such simplicity of lan

fective speakers. Neal Dow is such in my estimation. He is a man for whom our generation ought to be thankful to the Giver of all good things, and the Sender of all really good men.

The exercises of the meeting were brought to a splendid termination by a most brilliant and teiling speech by John B. Gough, whose great speech is set down for to night.

At 10 this morning the Convention met for business, and had a free interchange of sentiment. The discussions in the Grand Division and in the Convention prove that our Maine Law was not buried by the last Legislature. At any rate such a blast as our Great Procession with its mammoth petition, blew in the State House to day, over the grave in which they attempted last year to bury that Law, must have convinced the Honorable Representatives and Senators that they cannot construct a grave which is able to hold the immortal prohibitory Law of the Pine Free State.

The meeting of the Convention in the Green-st. Methodist Church was crowded and endusiastic. M. O. Halsted, Esq., occupied the Chair, assisted by Vice-Presidents from each County in the State. While the Business Committee were engaged in preparing some items of business. Dr. Jewett, of Boston, made a most happy address. He was succeeded by Neal Dow in one of the most powerful and thrilling asidresses on the political aspects of the Temperance question I have ever heard. It thrilleds the vast assemblage like electricity.

The following resolutions were adopted by the great assemblage rising to their feet:

1. Escolved, That we approve of the vital principles of the Maine Law-for instance: In the simplicity of its operation the employment of the contraband article in itself in testimony, the speed and certainty of its penalties; the removal of discretionary power from the majerate; the withdrawal from intonicating drinks of all the sanction when sold as a beverage. These all indicate that this law in its assembly the principles of the Maine Law. And that we cannot and will not be satisfied with any measure whi

Section Their whitever other came may be soon both to produce this fee, the great came is the incidence of our present law in regulating this traffic, the inner of heavy of the penalties, the inequalities of its opinious, as, the insufficiency of its results.

These-level That beyond all this, we believe our present law to be based on a radically wrong principal, in all although the traffic to be a "mobile good, only to be regulated, and as a packle swil to be a "mobile good, only to be regulated, and as a packle swil to be a "mobile good, only to be not principally and as a packle swil to be a "present. That in our opinion islanticating drinks are, in thousand was thing, poissoons and that in view we know o, no laws haved on the true orinciple except those cannot by Maine, Massachusstra and other Staffer.

E Resolved. That it is of the highest importance to en

bases.

E. Received, That it is of the highest importance to can ploy all means to educate the public mind as to whalsoome legislation upon the traffic in industrial distance and some cally that potent engine, the principle process and thousand this convention carrestly recommand to the friends of Tandersnee, to use the most prompt and vigorous colors to the class that able and sprinted publication. The New Jewy Reference, in all parts of the State.

As a Convention New Jersey has never had the life, of this, Every face shows conviction, and every vides speaks a determination to engage boildly in this condition, with the determination to be contented with nothing less than a clean, tee total prohibitory law.

The procession of Clergymen, Some of Temperance Rechabitors and clitzens in general, was majested such a demonstration as our Legislature never before say. The mammeth petition, with fifty thousand names, was conveyed to the Capitol. It looked like the death of the Maine Law with a vengeance!

The ladies also presented their petition to the Senate, through Rev. Mr. Cuyler. Good courage is visible on all faces, and it is to be hoped that the recall will equal the expectations of the most sanguine. It is an era in the history of Temperance in New Jersey.

It ought here to be stated that Hon. Mr. Haywood, of Ocean County, presented the petition, which was rolled up on a beautiful real or windlass. The House then very courteously granted Rev. E. W. Jackson, Agent for the State Society, to speak on behalf of the petitioners. The House was filled to suffocation. More than one hundred clergymen were in the procession, and as many were present who went to the House previously to winness the reception of the petition.

Rhode Island-The New Liquor Law.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1853. The sessions of the House of Representatives have been unusually interesting for the past two The question before the House has been on the motion to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the new Lieuor Law offered by Mr. Barstow, and made the order of the day for Tuesday, last. Great interest is felt in this question, both in the House and by the community at large. There seems to be no stumbling block in the way of the passage of a prohibitory law at this session, other than the division among the friends of temperance upon the merits of this law on the one hand, and the leaning to party policy on the part of others. A large majority of the House is in favor of a prohibitory law, but the number is split up into sections, and waste their strength upon mere technicals, instead of joining in solid phalanx for the triumph of the best manner to suppress the traffic. I have watched closely the course of the debate, and there seemed no lack of zeal on the part of the friends of the bill, nor a very strong repugnance to some legislation on the matter, at this time, on the part of those who have spoken against it; the only thing I fear, and which is feared by the friends of the law in the House, is that so much earnestness of purpose to do something to suppress the traffic will result in the accomplishment of nothing, at this session. It must be confessed that the labor at this time is up-hill work. It is much easier to frame and pass a new law than revamp an old one, and this is felt in the present legislation. The friends of the "Maine Law" do not falter in their attachment to their cause, nor do they despair of ultimate success They desire the passage of a prohibitory law generally, but they differed as to the particular means to be used to accomplish the end. In the meantime, in connection with these natural discussions, arising from a desire to correct a rather hasty legislation, they were still more confused by being called upon to meet a petition from connected by being canced upon to men a practice are stay of our most wealthy citizens for the passage of a license law. This petition came with the stamp of respectability upon it, from the position of the men who signed it; but in reality it is not entitled to the signtest consideration, when it is seen that these men of wealth and respectability are personally interested individuals, these states of the state of th since, as owners of property, they are to profit by the passage of such a law; still at this time such a petition is vexatious, as there are so many other matters to ar-range, and prejudices to harmonize, before a law can

The main features of Mr. Barstow's bill are as follows The main features of Mr. Barstow's but are as follows: Section 1 provides that no person shall manufacture or rell any spirituous liquors, except as the act provides Sections 2 and 3 provide for the appointment of ar-agent in each city and town, for the sale of liquors for mechanical and medicinal purposes, and the form of the

bond for such agent.

Section 4 defines the penalty for violation of the law.

For the first offense, \$20 fine, with payment of costs, and imprisonment for one month, and to give bonds not to violate the law for one year. For a second offense, the same fine, and three months imprisonment; and on each subsequent conviction the same, and not less than three months for more than six months imprisonment is to be imposed.

three months for more than six months imprisonment is to be imposed.

Hection 5 declares how suits under the act shall be commenced, and before what tribunal.

Under section 6, persons convicted of violation of any of the provisions of the set can appeal their case to the Court of Common Pleas, by giving bonds, as provided in criminal cases, but a decision in that Court is to be final.

Section 7 provides for the action of city and town enthorities in cases of violation of the con

thorities in cases of violation of the conditions of the bend of sgents.

Sections 8 pikees the penalty of being a manufacturer or common seller, at \$100 for the first offence, for the second, \$200; and for each subsequent offence \$200 and four months' imprisonment. Three several sales are suffi-cient, under the act, to constitute a common seller. This provision does not apply to cider, its manufacture, or the sale in quantities not less than one gallon, or the manufacture of alcohol, to be sold by the regularly ap-pointed agents.

manufacture of alcohol, to be sold by the regularly appointed agents.

Section 10. Upon the complaint of three voters of the town or city where such complaint may be made, provides that warrant may be issued to search the premises described in the warrant, and to seize such spirituous liquors as may there be found, and which there is reason to believe are intended for illegal sale, and retain the same until the final action in the case; and the owner of such liquor is to be summoned to make answer to the complaint; and if he fails to appear as directed, the liquors shall be adjudged forfeited, and are to be destroyed. The liquor is to be used as evidence against the owner in the case. The casks are to become the property of the city or town where the complaint is made and tried.

The remaining sections, from 11 to 23, provide that

the owner in the case. The carks are to become the property of the city or town where the complaint is made and tried.

The remaining sections, from 11 to 23, provide that where the owner of liquor is unknown, notice shall be given by advertisement, and if no appearance is made, then said liquor shall be declared forfeited and ordered to be destroyed, the modes and manner of appeals in case of conviction in a lower Court; for the seizure of liquors for sale at musters, &c.; for the duties of Justice or Court before whom such cases may be brought; for the appointment of a public Complainant in each city and town; that it shall not be necessary to set forth the hind or quantity of liquous, or the time of sale in the warrant; indictment or other proceedings against any person for violation of the provisions of the act—nor shall it be necessary in any warrant of search under the act, to insert the name of the owner or occupant of the place to be searched; the jurisdiction of Courts in cases arising under the act; the fees of officers; that no action of any kind shall be had or maintained in any Court of the State for the recovery or possession of imparts, or the value thereof, nor can any compensation for liquors sold in violation of law, be recovered; for the time at which the act shall go into effect, and for the repeal of all acts upon the subject inconsistent with this.

The above embody at the spirit of the law, divested of legal technicalities, and gives a fair idea of the act.

After a full delate, in which the members of both political parties spoke freely, upon the question of the indefinite poetponement, the vote was taken this morning, and resulted in a refusal to postpone.

The all was then put upon its passage and taken up by sections.

The hill was then put upon its passage and taken up by sections.

The details of the law are now under consideration, and up to the closing of the mail the vote up to the 4th section only was taken. Great care is being taken to avoid constitutional discutties, and the debate time far has been to that view. The vote upon the 4th section, which involves the seizure and forditure of liquors, was taken by Yeas and Nays, and resulted in favor of the passage of the section by 39 to 34. Upon this point a full discussion was had, and the vote is considered a test of the strength of the friends of the law in the House. There is now but little doubt but the law will pass, in about the present shape, the only alteration being as to the destruction of the liquor seized. The fate of the hill will be decided to morrow, probably. The friends of Temperance are much encouraged at the turn matters have taken, and feel sanguine that the law will take the course I have mentioned. Yours, &c., w. w. s.

Rev. Sylvanus Judd, Unitarian clergyman, died at Augusta, Me., on the 26th inst., after a brief
libres. Mr. Jedd was well known as the author of "Margaret, a New-England tale," Richard Edney," and other
works. He was shout 30 years of age. He leavess will
and two children to kament hits heavy bereavement Mr. J.
was a native of Northampton, Mass, where his father now
resides. He graduated at Isle College, and pursued his theoological stadies at Cambridge. On entering upon his labors
as a Minister of the Gospel, he was invited to take charge
of Christ Church in Augusta, and has maintained the pateral relation to that society for the past twelve years.

The Augusta Ape says: "In the walks of literature, Mr.
Judd had attained an honorable distinction, not limited to
the shores of his native land. He was devoted and efficient
in his calling as a paster, His Christina graces ind attracted
to himself the most respectful and kindly regards of all our
citizens."

[Boston Atlas.

A Canadian paper thinks it worth telling that on the list December the steamer Princes Victoria left Kingston for Montreal with four barges and 3,000 barrels of four on board. Thence she proceeded to Quebec, and returned leaded with railroad iron, arriving in Kingston on the 19th.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

This gentleman delivered a lecture on Wed-

Political Causes and Bifects of the Reformation. BY THOMAS D'ABOY MODER.

needsy night at the Tabernacle, upon the above theme. He said that he had been requested by the "Catholic Institute" of the City of New-York to repeat a lecture which he had some time before delivered on the Polistcal Causes and Effects of the Reformation. As he never wrote down his lectures he could not promise that he could repeat in the exact words the lecture he had before delivered, but he would make use of the same arguments, and which he considered contained the only sound views that could be taken of the sabjeet. At every turn one meets the expression of Befeet. All every urn our meter the expenses are for an all of the sevent marked an important period in the history of man hind. It was highly important, then, both to the present generation and to posserity, that the true causas should be known, and then pressons would say take up and repeat a parrot ery on politise or morals, but of the foundation of which they really knew nothing. This true or false Reformation is said by some writers to have occurred in 1517, when Luther preclamed his propositions in the church in Avertenburg; by others in 1528, on the protest of the scenders from the Diet at Spirre. It began, however, in the first half of the extreenth century. It these presents itself as a new councer, a stranger, and a challenger, and has ne right to arraign those who were before it till it has first proved its right to enter the field. To do this it should have come recommended by the previous userishness it had considere, and leave the theological to whore a specially was cutrimed that part of the case. When it came into the world, the world knew it well, and was born of Germanic barbaric pride and independence; and it produced the first French Revolution in the eligitatenth context, and the attempts of which we have been spectators in the nineteenth. It would be worch inquiry why it came at this particular time, and no other—why, of all equalities it should have commenced in Germany—and why in Saxony more than any other part of Germany, but to disparage German scholarship, italy, France, and Spain were at that period too calightened to commence such a change. And the Saxons were not the most learned serious of the Germans, and if they ever kept vigit, they were more in taverns than in holy place. They knew more of cookery than literature, and at that time they impacted most of the professors they have more affected by the Context of the Pittunish Century brought to Europe a commercial spirit, which centure, and the hour, such as it was, of originating the Reformation. The discoveries of the Pittunish Ce

A Curious Slave Case-Maryland and Pounsylvania - Bank of Pennsylvania - Femule Medical College. orrespondence of the N. Y. Tobune.

Gov. Bigler has recalled the requisition for the arrest of Richard Neel from the Governor of Maryland, for enticing away his own wife and children from the cervice of their master, Capt. Mayo, of Anne Arandel County. The case is a singular one. Neel, when free, worked Mayo's farm for several years, and subsequently tried to bring his wife and children away, but they were recaptured, and Neel escaped. Mayo sold the family for punishment, and Neel escaped. Mayo sold the family for punishment, and Neel went South, and bought them with his own money. The alleged enticing away antedates the purchase of his own flesh and blood by Neel it What could be the motives for the pursuit; Was it one creditable to human nature? We think Gov. Bigles entitled to public thanks for having recalled a requisition which, in this instance, was intended as a weapon of tyrany.

which, in this instance, was intended as a weapon of tyrancy.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, St. George T. Campbell presented a petition from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for an alternstive mandamus against John M. Backel, State Treasurer, to compel him to return the money of the State, now lying lifle, to the Bank of Pennsylvania from which he has removed it, under the contract entered into between the State of Pennsylvania and said Bank by the act of 1850. The contract, it is alleged, is to run until the year 1852; but can be altered or repealed by an act of the Legislature. This not having been done, the Bank of Pennsylvania, They allege, that under the act of 11th March, 1911, authorizing the election of a State Treasurer, he is required to place the custody of all moneys lying idle in the Bank of Pennsylvania, and that upon the faith of that act, the Bank has employed additional clerks, and gone to an additional expenditure of about \$6,000 per sanum.

That the bank has compiled with all the requirements of the several acts of Assembly in relation to the contract, and had at various times, whenever called upon, loaned the State stock funds as she desired, as her is easing the theory of the several acts of Assembly in relation to the contract, and had at various times, whenever called upon, loaned the State stock funds as she desired, as her is easing the theory of the Bank for her own uses and profit, until wanted by the State, in accordance with the act of Assembly referred to.

The writ was made returnable on the 5th of Peoruary and forwarded to the Sheriff of Dauphin County for service.

Peter Hall, a black, arrested in Lancaster

and forwarded to the Sheriff of Daughin County or service.

Peter Hall, a black, arrested in Lancaster for passing counterfeit gold dollars, has been held to bail.

The Annual Commencement of the Female Medical College took place at the Musical Fund Hall this morning, which was crowded by a fashionable andience, agreat portion of which were ledies. Among the persons on the stage were several clergymen and physicians. Mrs. Lucretia Mott was also present. Upon the appearance of the Grahusting Class the audience applauded vociferously, and the lady graduates took their seats upon the platform to the right of the President. After the performance of a grand march by Freiter's Band, an impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Cheney. The Band then played a cavatina from Robert le Diable; after which the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the graduates, in Latin, by Prof. Cleveland, Fresident of the Corporation.

The graduates were a very intelligent looking body of

of Medicine was conferred upon the graduates, in Latin, by Prof. Cleveland, President of the Corporation.

The graduates were a very intelligent looking body o ladies, and will no doubt, in the practice of their ardous profession, aid much in relieving the suferings of their fellow creatures. Their sex adapts them peculiarly to the practice of medicine, especially in the numerous classes of diseases to which women and children are liable.

The Valadictory Address was delivered by Professor Cornell. It was an ejoquent production, and was listened to with marked attention.

The following is a list of the graduates, with their residence, and the subjects of their theces:

Mrs. Heanah W. Ellis, Philadelphia, Perturition; Mrs. Hearietta W. Johnson, New-York City, Functions of the Skin; Miss Maria Minnis, New-York State, Medical Jerisprudence; Miss Almira L. Fowler, New-York City/Relations of Body and Mind; Mrs. Annan N. S. Anderson, Bristol, Penn., General Physiology; Mrs. Julia A. Beverly, Providence, R. I., Ferrum; Miss Augusts R. Montgomery, New-York State, Medicial Education of Women; Mrs. Margaret Richardson, Philadelphia, Philisis Pulmenalie; Mrs. Charlotte G. Adams, Boston, De effectis lactations ininia.

The Honorary Degree was conferred upon Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston.

The prospect of the School is exceedingly fattering, Prof. Charles D. Cleveland, of this city, has recently been elected to the Presidency of the College, and other gentlemen have been added to the Board. By those additions, a fresh impetus has been given to the cause of Fernale Medical Education.